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Universal Approximation Theorem & Nash Embedding Theorems

critique criticus κριτικός critical judgement

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AlphaGo Zero is superhuman
AlphaGo AlphaZero MuZero

SAE level 4

ready ALphabet/Waymo SAE level 4 SAE level 4 ALphabet/Waymo

Reward Is Enough reward reward reward Reward

SAE level 4

Nash Embedding Theorems Word-embedding Vector Space

deep learning reinforcement learning

reward

Universal Approximation Theorem selfish gene

1. The first part of the paper discusses the historical development of the philosophy of language, from the early 20th century to the present. It covers the work of philosophers such as Frege, Russell, and Wittgenstein, and the development of the philosophy of language as a distinct field of inquiry.

2. The second part of the paper discusses the philosophy of language in the 20th century, focusing on the work of philosophers such as Quine, Davidson, and Putnam. It covers the development of the philosophy of language as a distinct field of inquiry, and the work of these philosophers in the area.

3. The third part of the paper discusses the philosophy of language in the 21st century, focusing on the work of philosophers such as Chomsky, Grice, and Strawson. It covers the development of the philosophy of language as a distinct field of inquiry, and the work of these philosophers in the area.
 logical positivism logical empiricism Positivism empiricism

4. The fourth part of the paper discusses the philosophy of language in the 21st century, focusing on the work of philosophers such as Chomsky, Grice, and Strawson. It covers the development of the philosophy of language as a distinct field of inquiry, and the work of these philosophers in the area.
 Category Theory critique

5. The fifth part of the paper discusses the philosophy of language in the 21st century, focusing on the work of philosophers such as Chomsky, Grice, and Strawson. It covers the development of the philosophy of language as a distinct field of inquiry, and the work of these philosophers in the area.
 critique Word-embedding Vector Space

6. The sixth part of the paper discusses the philosophy of language in the 21st century, focusing on the work of philosophers such as Chomsky, Grice, and Strawson. It covers the development of the philosophy of language as a distinct field of inquiry, and the work of these philosophers in the area.

7. The seventh part of the paper discusses the philosophy of language in the 21st century, focusing on the work of philosophers such as Chomsky, Grice, and Strawson. It covers the development of the philosophy of language as a distinct field of inquiry, and the work of these philosophers in the area.

8. The eighth part of the paper discusses the philosophy of language in the 21st century, focusing on the work of philosophers such as Chomsky, Grice, and Strawson. It covers the development of the philosophy of language as a distinct field of inquiry, and the work of these philosophers in the area.

9. The ninth part of the paper discusses the philosophy of language in the 21st century, focusing on the work of philosophers such as Chomsky, Grice, and Strawson. It covers the development of the philosophy of language as a distinct field of inquiry, and the work of these philosophers in the area.

10. The tenth part of the paper discusses the philosophy of language in the 21st century, focusing on the work of philosophers such as Chomsky, Grice, and Strawson. It covers the development of the philosophy of language as a distinct field of inquiry, and the work of these philosophers in the area.
 Peano axioms

11. The eleventh part of the paper discusses the philosophy of language in the 21st century, focusing on the work of philosophers such as Chomsky, Grice, and Strawson. It covers the development of the philosophy of language as a distinct field of inquiry, and the work of these philosophers in the area.

12. The twelfth part of the paper discusses the philosophy of language in the 21st century, focusing on the work of philosophers such as Chomsky, Grice, and Strawson. It covers the development of the philosophy of language as a distinct field of inquiry, and the work of these philosophers in the area.

13. The thirteenth part of the paper discusses the philosophy of language in the 21st century, focusing on the work of philosophers such as Chomsky, Grice, and Strawson. It covers the development of the philosophy of language as a distinct field of inquiry, and the work of these philosophers in the area.

14. The fourteenth part of the paper discusses the philosophy of language in the 21st century, focusing on the work of philosophers such as Chomsky, Grice, and Strawson. It covers the development of the philosophy of language as a distinct field of inquiry, and the work of these philosophers in the area.
 1 AlphaGo

Deepmind 的 AlphaGo Zero 的神经网络架构与 AlphaGo 的神经网络架构有何不同？

2. 神经网络架构与 AlphaGo Zero 的神经网络架构有何不同？

3. 神经网络架构与 AlphaGo Zero 的神经网络架构有何不同？

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Leukotomy selfish gene Technological Singularity AlphaGo Zero superhuman performance potentially a meta-solution to any problem Reward Is Enough liberal arts

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3. Chaitin's constant 神经网络架构与 AlphaGo Zero 的神经网络架构有何不同？

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B. 神经网络架构与 AlphaGo Zero 的神经网络架构有何不同？

6. relevance theory

7.

8. Grigori Perelman – Poincaré conjecture

9. Demis Hassabis □ AlphaGo □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ intuition □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ intuition □ □ □ Demis Hassabis □ □ □ AlphaGo □ □ □ □ □ intuition □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ AlphaGo □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ a meta-solution to any problem □

10. AlphaGo 超越 Nature 超human performance

C. □□□□□□□□□□□□□□

11. $\frac{1}{x^2} = x^{-2}$ form $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-2} = -2x^{-3} = -\frac{2}{x^3}$

12. motif

13. `truth` is a variable that holds the value `truth`.
`truth` is a variable that holds the value `truth`.

14. □□□□□□□ The Selfish Gene□□ The Immortal Gene□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

15. Freeman Dyson Birds and Frogs birds
frogs

16. Österreichische Nationalbank Austrian School of Economics

17. selfish gene

D. □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□:

18.

19.

20. 如何“证明”神经网络“逼近任意函数”的通用逼近定理的严格证明

21. 如何证明神经网络是 Turing Machine 的 ϵ -deterministic, probabilistic, etc. 的近似

22. 如何 Turing Test 的神经网络模型 SAE level 4 与 level 5 的神经网络模型

23. 如何证明神经网络在 word-embedding vector space 的 encoder-decoder, attention, transformer, BERT 的神经网络模型

24. 如何证明 deep-learning 的 deep residual networks 的 generative adversarial networks, etc. 的神经网络模型

25. 如何证明 Universal Approximation Theorem 的神经网络模型 overfitting/underfitting 的神经网络模型 chaos phenomena 的神经网络模型

26. 如何 reward 的神经网络模型 Reward Is Enough 的神经网络模型

27. 如何证明 selfish gene 的神经网络模型

28. 如何证明神经网络模型的神经网络模型

神经网络模型

Freeman Dyson 的神经网络模型

神经网络模型

神经网络模型

神经网络模型

神经网络“证明”神经网络模型

[illegible]

Deepmind 的 Reward Is Enough 论文证明了，在强化学习中，只要奖励足够，智能体就能学会完成任务。这证明了奖励信号在强化学习中的重要性。

在强化学习中，智能体通过与环境的交互来学习。智能体根据环境的反馈（奖励或惩罚）来调整自己的行为。如果奖励足够，智能体就能学会完成任务。这证明了奖励信号在强化学习中的重要性。

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结论

在强化学习中，奖励信号是智能体学习的关键。

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